UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/1994/109
2 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At its informal consultations on Friday, 28 January 1994, the Security Council asked UNPROFOR to provide an urgent report on the letter of the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina dated 28 January 1994 addressed to the President of the Security Council (document S/1994/95). As you may recall, at that time my Representative in the Security Council, Under-Secretary-General Gharekhar, advised the Council that UNPROFOR had not had any new reports of significant military activity in its area of operations, but recalled that in the past UNPROFOR had observed small numbers of armed personnel in Croatian army uniforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and had so informed the Security Council and the General Assembly.

Although UNPROFOR's ability to observe developments throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina is limited, it has provided the following information reflecting, to the best of its ability, its judgement of the involvement of the Croatian Army in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Croatian Army has directly supported the HVO in terms of manpower, equipment and weapons for some time. Initially the level of support was limited to individual and small sub-units, many of them volunteers. As the offensives of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Government forces against the HVO have become successful, the numbers of Croatian soldiers appear to have increased. It is assessed that in total there is the equivalent of three Croatian Brigades of regular Army personnel in Bosnia and Herzegovina, approximately 3,000 to 5,000 (this is an estimation, as it is impossible with UNPROFOR's assets to obtain required information for a more accurate account). There have been confirmed reports by UNPROFOR personnel that elements (troops and equipment) from the following Croatian Army (HV) units are indeed present in central and southern Bosnia and Herzegovina:

a. 1 Guards Brigade
b. 2 Guards Brigade
c. 5 Guards Brigade
d. 7 Guards Brigade
e. 114 Brigade
f. 116 Brigade, 4th battalion; and
g. Special military police

Equipment includes heavy artillery and multi-barrelled rocket launchers (MBRL). Most recently an M-77 MBRL entered Bosnia and Herzegovina at Metkovic on 23 January 1994. UNPROFOR is unable to confirm positively any Croatian Army tank activity in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also in January, the Monitoring and Close Air Support Coordination Centre (MCCC) has confirmed four helicopter flights from Croatia that crossed into Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I trust that this information will be useful to the Security Council in its consideration of the situation brought to its attention by the Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina in document S/1994/95.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/110
2 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my Foreign Minister's letter of 29 January 1994 to your predecessor (S/1994/101) and the Secretary-General's letter of 1 February to Your Excellency (S/1994/109), I wish to emphasize the following:

My Government does not deny that there are regular Croatian Army troops in the border areas between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They are stationed there in accordance with the Joint Agreement of 12 July 1992 between my Government and the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Repositioning of those troops would seriously undermine the territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Croatia.

Such a shift in the balance of forces vis-à-vis the Serbian side and in respect of the defence of large population centres on the Croatian Dalmatia coast would seriously jeopardize the support for my President's peace initiative, presently under debate in the Parliament, to normalize relations with Belgrade and with Sarajevo. My Government cannot accept the simplistic interpretation of the Joint Declaration with Belgrade of 19 January 1994 as being directed against the non-participatory side. In fact, my President has today proposed to the visiting Prime Ministers of Turkey and Pakistan to mediate the continuation of negotiations between the Croatian and the Bosnian Muslim sides on the Bonn-St. Petersburg proposal by the Croatian side, before all delegations resume talks at Geneva on 10 February. The Security Council will find that the Joint Declaration between my Government and Belgrade is in the full spirit of Security Council resolution 871 (1993), the CSCE Rome final documents (see S/26843) and the modus vivendi of the European Union Action Plan of 22 November 1993.

My Government remains concerned about the welfare of ethnic Croat citizens of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are under siege by the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Vitez, Kiseljak, Usora and Zepce enclaves and elsewhere. We have on numerous occasions appealed to the Security Council that the ethnic Croat citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be treated equally, as are the Muslim citizens under siege in Srebrenica, Zepa, Gorazde, Sarajevo, Tuzla, and Bihac; and that the enclaves of Vitez, Kiseljak, Usora and Zepce be

declared safe areas in accordance with the principles of resolution 824 (1993). My Government also appealed to the Council on 2 December 1993 (S/26835) and on 24 January 1994 to consider the issue of gross violations of international humanitarian law by the Government forces against the Croat citizens in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Government forces have committed at least eight mass executions of Croat citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina since July.

Under such circumstance, where the Council does not have the resources to protect the Croat citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, my Government has no moral right to prevent the Croatian volunteers from helping the imperiled Bosnian Croat community, which makes up 18 per cent of the country's population, but has been expelled onto 10 per cent of the country's territory.

My Government believes that a military solution to the problem of Bosnia and Herzegovina or to the problem of United Nations protected areas in Croatia is not an acceptable solution, and will continue to favour international intermediation in this regard. We especially welcome an international verification mechanism on the number, presence and intentions of the Croatian Army troops and the Croatian volunteers on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this respect, I wish to reiterate my President's appeal to the Council of 16 July 1993 (S/26101, annex) regarding the control of Croatia's and Bosnia and Herzegovina's borders, and would welcome immediately such a mechanism.

If the Security Council is ready to propose a better solution to the crisis in the region than the solution being pursued by the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, my Government is prepared to consider that proposal, but wishes to advise the Council that any serious shift in the balance of forces in the region can undermine the present process. In this regard, my Government appeals to the Council to give full and unqualified support to the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, and specifically the Owen/Stoltenberg peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to notify all of the parties concerned that this is the only possible way to bring to an end the grave human tragedy in the region.

May I request that Your Excellency circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/110*
3 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my Foreign Minister's letter of 29 January 1994 to your predecessor (S/1994/101) and the Secretary-General's letter of 1 February to Your Excellency (S/1994/109), I wish to emphasize the following:

My Government does not deny that there are regular Croatian Army troops in the border areas between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They are stationed there in accordance with the Joint Agreement of 12 July 1992 between my Government and the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Repositioning of those troops would seriously undermine the territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Croatia.

Such a shift in the balance of forces vis-à-vis the Serbian side and in respect of the defence of large population centres on the Croatian Dalmatia coast would seriously jeopardize the support for my President's peace initiative, presently under debate in the Parliament, to normalize relations with Belgrade and with Sarajevo. My Government cannot accept the simplistic interpretation of the Joint Declaration with Belgrade of 19 January 1994 as being directed against the non-participatory side. In fact, my President has today proposed to the visiting Prime Ministers of Turkey and Pakistan to mediate the continuation of negotiations between the Croatian and the Bosnian Muslim sides on the Bonn-Petersberg proposal by the Croatian side, before all delegations resume talks at Geneva on 10 February. The Security Council will find that the Joint Declaration between my Government and Belgrade is in the full spirit of Security Council resolution 871 (1993), the CSCE Rome final documents (see S/26843) and the modus vivendi of the European Union Action Plan of 22 November 1993.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

the ethnic Croat citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be treated equally, as are the Muslim citizens under siege in Srebrenica, Zepa, Gorazde, Sarajevo, Tuzla, and Bihac; and that the enclaves of Vitez, Kiseljak, Usora and Zepce be declared safe areas in accordance with the principles of resolution 824 (1993). My Government also appealed to the Council on 2 December 1993 (S/26835) and on 24 January 1994 to consider the issue of gross violations of international humanitarian law by the Government forces against the Croat citizens in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Government forces have committed at least eight mass executions of Croat citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina since July.

Under such circumstance, where the Council does not have the resources to protect the Croat citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, my Government has no moral right to prevent the Croatian volunteers from helping the imperilled Bosnian Croat community, which makes up 18 per cent of the country's population, but has been expelled onto 10 per cent of the country's territory.

My Government believes that a military solution to the problem of Bosnia and Herzegovina or to the problem of United Nations protected areas in Croatia is not an acceptable solution, and will continue to favour international intermediation in this regard. We especially welcome an international verification mechanism on the number, presence and intentions of the Croatian Army troops and the Croatian volunteers on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this respect, I wish to reiterate my President's appeal to the Council of 16 July 1993 (S/26101, annex) regarding the control of Croatia's and Bosnia and Herzegovina's borders, and would welcome immediately such a mechanism.

If the Security Council is ready to propose a better solution to the crisis in the region than the solution being pursued by the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, my Government is prepared to consider that proposal, but wishes to advise the Council that any serious shift in the balance of forces in the region can undermine the present process. In this regard, my Government appeals to the Council to give full and unqualified support to the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, and specifically the Owen/Stoltenberg peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to notify all of the parties concerned that this is the only possible way to bring to an end the grave human tragedy in the region.

May I request that Your Excellency circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/48/860
S/1994/111
2 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 54
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 1 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 1 February 1994 addressed to you by H.E. Mr. Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter, and its enclosures, which also contain letters dated 20 and 28 January 1994, sent to Your Excellency by H.E. Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) İnal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 1 February 1994 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to annex hereto two self-explanatory letters dated 20 and 28 January 1994, respectively, addressed to Your Excellency by H.E. Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its enclosures are circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Enclosure I

Letter dated 20 January 1994 from H.E. Mr. Rauf Denktaş to the Secretary-General

Thank you for your letter of 17 December 1993. Following the elections that took place on 12 December 1993, the Parliament and the Government have now assumed office. The programme of the coalition Government, which was approved by the Parliament, empowers me again to act as negotiator in the intercommunal negotiating process. I have pleasure in informing you that I have now resumed this task. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank you for slowing down the negotiating process during the election period.

I am well aware that in your efforts to facilitate an overall settlement in Cyprus, as endorsed by the Security Council gives priority at this stage to measures designed to promote mutual confidence between the two sides.

The Turkish Cypriot side has been advancing the view that the deep crisis of confidence between the two sides is the main cause for the absence of progress in efforts towards achieving an overall settlement since 1968. In fact, Your Excellency has rightly pointed out in your report of 19 November 1992 (S/24830) that it is difficult to envisage any successful outcome to the talks for as long as this situation prevails. The Turkish Cypriot side approaches the agenda with these considerations and is prepared to take the appropriate steps in a constructive manner.

We have conveyed to you on various occasions our views and understandings, both orally and in writing, with regard to the confidence-building measures. We are pleased to observe that Your Excellency shares most of our understandings. We have noted that most of the understandings and concepts to which we attach great significance have been included in your reports submitted to the Security Council and in the reports of the team of international experts, the contents of which you have brought to our attention with your letter of 17 December 1993. We are now carrying out an in-depth study on these reports.

I would like to share with you once again our understandings.

One of the basic principles mutually agreed in the negotiating process is that, in the search for a comprehensive settlement, all aspects of the Cyprus question should be dealt with as an integrated whole. It goes without saying that efforts aimed at building confidence between the two sides should not in any way depart from this basic principle. We have noted that the guidelines given to the teams of international experts on the confidence-building measures package confirm this principle by specifying that the confidence-building measures package is not an end in itself nor the first of a series of mini-packages and that the integrated-whole approach to the search for a comprehensive solution to the Cyprus problem will not be abandoned. We share the opinion expressed by the United Nations that confidence-building measures are intended to facilitate the political process towards an overall settlement.

As stated in paragraph 13 of your report of 1 July 1993 (S/26026), given the purpose of confidence-building measures, it is indispensable that neither side seek any political advantage or require the other side to make political concessions in this context. In this regard, it has been made clear that neither side should be asked to adopt measures that would require it, directly or indirectly, to change its position on the political status of the other. Furthermore, the package requires that neither side compromise on its substantive political positions.

We also note your assessment that the practical effect of the implementation of the confidence-building measures package would be to lift commercial and economic obstacles, as well as those related to overseas travel, encountered by the Turkish Cypriot side.

We attach great importance to your assurances that the benefits and opportunities to accrue to the Turkish Cypriot side from the package would be significant, equal, proportionate and guaranteed.

Security concerns are vital to the Turkish Cypriot side in the search for an overall settlement. This has also been confirmed by the United Nations. The Turkish Cypriot side attaches particular importance and to its security concerns within the context of both the confidence-building measures and an overall settlement. We have particularly brought to your attention our security concerns regarding Varosha in the paper containing our questions handed to your representatives on 22 October 1993. I feel confident that our security concerns with regard to Varosha will be given by Your Excellency the due importance they deserve.

A further understanding is that the implementation of the confidence-building measures would in no way hinder the use of the existing limited capabilities enjoyed by the Turkish Cypriot side, but rather yield additional significant benefits. In fact, this has been repeatedly confirmed to us by the United Nations Secretariat. This is essential for the Turkish Cypriot people properly to perceive and appreciate the benefits to be drawn from the package.

Another point to which we attach significance is the Greek Cypriot agreement as confirmed by paragraph 24 of your report of 1 July 1993 that both sides would commit themselves to take no action of any kind that would in any way prevent, or adversely affect, the free movement of people or goods through Nicosia International Airport to and from both sides. This, in fact, has been introduced as a provision in confidence-building measures package concerning Nicosia International Airport.

With regard to the "fenced area" of Varosha, the principal objective of the confidence-building measures is that the area should have a special character for intercommunal contact, cooperation and trade for the benefit of both communities. In this respect, it is imperative that adequate assurances be given regarding the benefits that will accrue to the Turkish Cypriot side. It is obvious that this issue will also have to be discussed in detail during the negotiating process.

With regard to the implementation of the confidence-building measures package we are sure that the existing link between the "fenced area" of Varosha and Nicosia International Airport will be borne in mind. You will appreciate the need for measures that would discourage either side from taking action that would harm the benefits to be drawn from the confidence-building measures by the other. While considering the package, a key issue which needs clarification is that, in the event of the Turkish Cypriot side being obstructed from enjoying the benefits of Nicosia International Airport, then the question arises as to the status of the "fenced area" of Varosha. Our view is that, in such an event, the United Nations administration will come to an end and the area in question would revert to the Turkish Cypriot administration, pending an overall settlement.

In addition to the benefits that would accrue from measures and arrangements with regard to Varosha, I consider it unnecessary to reiterate the importance of the measures and arrangements with respect to Nicosia International Airport in lifting, through practical measures, the embargo that has been weighing so heavily on the Turkish Cypriot side.

In this connection, we attach great significance to the arrangements provided for in the package and confirmed in paragraph 23 of your report of 1 July 1993, that the Turkish Cypriot airline, as an airline registered in Turkey, will use Nicosia International Airport under the formula contained in the confidence-building measures package for the unhindered overseas travel of, and trade by the Turkish Cypriots. Needless to say, in line with the spirit of the confidence-building measures package, the citizens of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus will be able to travel unhindered to and from overseas destinations through Nicosia International Airport. It is clearly understood and confirmed by the United Nations that these arrangements concerning Nicosia International Airport will in no way affect the continued use of Ercan airport and related arrangements as hitherto.

I would like to share with you, Mr. Secretary-General, our view that, if the other 12 items of the confidence-building measures package were to be implemented while the talks are continuing, this would further facilitate the process of reaching an agreement on the package.

I am pleased to inform you that I am ready to cooperate with you with a view to reaching an agreement on the confidence-building measures package, which we accept in principle in the light of our understandings stated above. To this end, I am prepared to start talks with the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Glafcos Clerides.

I would also like to reiterate my view that, as suggested in your letter of 17 December 1993, the package should be discussed in meetings of the two leaders in Nicosia with your representatives.

I would, of course, be pleased to meet you in response to any invitation which you may wish to extend to me at any convenient time.

Finally, I would be grateful if you could kindly extend to the international team of experts, which you have sent to Cyprus, our appreciation and thanks for their devoted efforts and useful report.

(Signed) Rauf R. DENKTAŞ
President

Enclosure II

Letter dated 28 January 1994 from Mr. Rauf Denktaş
to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter of 20 January 1994 and with reference to your letter of 17 December 1993 and the press release issued in Nicosia on 26 January 1994 concerning the meetings of your Special Representative, Mr. Joe Clark, in the island, I would like to bring the following to your knowledge.

I hereby confirm that the Turkish Cypriot side accepts, in principle, the package of confidence-building measures as set out in paragraphs 37, 38, 42 and 43 of your report of 1 July 1993 (S/26026). I am ready to discuss the modalities for the implementation of that package with the Greek Cypriot leader.

(Signed) Rauf R. DENKTAŞ
President

UNITED
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Security Council

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S/1994/112
3 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a facsimile copy of the letter of 3 February 1994 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Vahan Papazian, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Armenia.

I should be grateful if you would circulate Mr. Papazian's letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Armen BAIBOURTIAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 3 February 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Armenia addressed to the President of the Security Council

Despite all the efforts of the international community to establish a durable cease-fire and start peaceful negotiations, in mid-December 1993, Azerbaijan launched a new offensive on Nagorny Karabakh, which continues till today unabated. As a result, thousands of people have died, among them a large number of civilians. As part of this new aggression, Azerbaijanis indiscriminately bombarded civilian centres of Nagorny Karabakh and the border regions of Armenia (see attached annex for the chronology and the sites of the shellings in Armenia).

To mount this new offensive, Azerbaijan has assembled a coalition army of mujahidin fighters, Ukrainian and Russian mercenaries and Turkish and Russian military advisers. There have also been unconfirmed news reports of involvement of still other non-Azerbaijani arms, mercenaries and advisers.

Should these prove correct, they are in clear violation of all Security Council resolutions on the Nagorny Karabakh conflict and specifically of paragraph 10 of resolution 853 (1993) urging "States to refrain from the supply of any weapons and munitions which might lead to an intensification of the conflict".

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia is deeply concerned about the participation of foreign nationals in the Nagorny Karabakh conflict and the emerging evidence of the presence of non-Soviet-made weapons in the hands of Azeri soldiers, which contribute to the further escalation of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, and more dangerously, to a new level of internationalization of the conflict.

We call upon the members of the Security Council to review this matter and take appropriate measures to ensure that United Nations Member States comply with the Security Council resolutions.

(Signed) Vahan PAPAZIAN
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Chronology and sites of Azerbaijani shellings in Armenia

(9 December 1993-21 January 1994)

9 December 1993	
2250 hours	Berkaber, Sarigiugh and Vazashen villages of the Ijevan district of Armenia, shelled from Azeri villages of Ghizilgajly and Bala of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
10 December 1993	
700 hours	Voskepar village of the Noyemberian district of Armenia shelled from Azeri outposts at Mazamlu village of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
915-1010	Voskepar village of the Noyemberian district and Kirants village of the Ijevan district of Armenia subjected to shelling from Mazamlu village of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
1240-1645	Kirants and Berkaber villages of the Ijevan district and Voskepar village of the Noyemberian district of Armenia shelled from Azeri outposts in the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan. Three Armenians were killed and five injured
2115	Tsaghkavan village of the Ijevan district of Armenia shelled from Khojalu village of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
12 December 1993	
2315 hours	Vahan village of the Noyemberian district of Armenia shelled from the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
14 December 1993	
2230 hours	Kirants village of the Ijevan district of Armenia shelled from Mazamlu village of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
1630-1700	Azatamut village of the Noyemberian district of Armenia subjected to artillery shelling from the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan. One civilian injured
2000	Voskevan of the Noyemberian district of Armenia shelled from the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
1900-2015	Yeraskhavan village of the Ararat district of Armenia shelled from Nakhijevani outposts in Azerbaijan
16 December 1993	
2015	Berkaber and Sarigiugh and Vazashen villages of the Ijevan district of Armenia shelled from Ghizilgajly village of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan

17 December 1993	
1930-2230	Shavarshavan village of the Noyemberian district of Armenia shelled from Farakhlu village of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan. Two civilians injured
20 December 1993	
855-1000	Kirants village of the Ijevan district of Armenia shelled from Mazamlu village of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
1400-1430	Ijevan and Taush districts of Armenia shelled from the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
1400	An attempt was made to penetrate into Armenian territory from the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
21 December 1993	
1000-1030	Sevkar village of the Ijevan district of Armenia shelled from Ghizilgajly village of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
1230-1300	Kirants-Noyemberian road in Armenia subjected to artillery shelling from Mazamlu of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
2130-2200	Vahan village of the Noyemberian district of Armenia shelled from Mutudara village of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
23 December 1993	
1930	Koti village of the Noyemberian district of Armenia shelled from Odundagh village of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
25 December 1993	
1445-1805	Sevkar, Aigehovit and Laligiugh villages of the Ijevan district of Armenia shelled from Jafarli and Musaket villages of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan. Several people injured
1705-2300	Paravakar village of the Taush district of Armenia shelled from Khojalu village of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
1720-2350	Yeraskhavan and Sevakavan villages of the Ararat district of Armenia shelled from Nakhijevan
26 December 1993	
1730-2355	Aigepar, Artsvaberd and Tauz villages of the Noyemberian district and Kirants of the Ijevan district of Armenia shelled from Hambeily village of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan. There were reports of injuries
27 December 1993	Berkaber and Kirants villages of the Ijevan district of Armenia shelled from the Azeri Kazakh district of Azerbaijan

29 December 1993	
1000-1830	The Ijevan regional centre and Kirants, Koti, Sevkar and Saroyan villages of Armenia bombarded from the Azeri Kazakh district border villages of Mazamlu, Kushchu Airum and Parakhlu. Many civilians were injured
1000-1600	The Noyemberian regional centre and Dovekh, Berkavan, Voskepar, Barekamavan and Shavarshavan villages of Armenia shelled and bombarded from the Kazakh district. Many civilians were injured, including children
1330-2000	Berd and Tauz of the Ijevan district and Chinar, Nerkin and Verin Karmiraghpiur of the Taush district of Armenia shelled from the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan. Ten people were killed
30 December 1993	Sevkar village of the Ijevan district of Armenia shelled from the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
31 December 1993	Kirants village of the Ijevan district of Armenia shelled from the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan
7 January 1994	Vahan village of Noyemberian district of Armenia subjected to shelling from Kazakh border
8 January 1994	Kirants village of the Ijevan district of Armenia shelled from Azeri outposts near Nazamly village of the Kazakh district
9 January 1994	A truck was shelled on the road to Kirants in Armenia. One person was killed and another injured
1510-1520	Kirants subjected to shelling from Kazakh
1330-1410	Berkaber of Ijevan district shelled from Kazakh
1200-1300	Verin Chambarak village in Armenia shelled from Kazakh
10 January 1994	
2300	A truck was fired at on the road to Voskepar village of the Noyemberian district of Armenia. Five casualties were reported
11 January 1994	
1600-2100	Aigepar village in the Noyemberian district and Movses and Nerkin Karmiraghpiur village in the Taush district of Armenia shelled from Kazakh border outposts

12 January 1994	
1800-1930	Barekamavan of the Noyemberian district of Armenia was shelled from Kemirekh village of the Azeri Kazakh district
1830-2200	An attempt was made to attack and capture the villages of Kirants of the Ijevan district and Barekamavan of Noyemberian district of Armenia
13 January 1994	
2100-2130	Yeraskhavan and Sevakavan villages of the Ararat district of Armenia shelled from armoured vehicles from the Azeri village of Sadarak in Nakhijevan
0700-0820	An offensive was launched in the direction of Bartsruni village in Armenia. One person was killed and one injured
0820-1000	Voskepar village of Noyemberian district subjected to artillery shelling from the Azeri Kuschu Airum village outposts
1230	Vahan village in Armenia subjected to artillery and sub-machine gun attacks
15 January 1994	
2030-2220	The villages of Vahan and Verin Chambarak and Karmir regional centre of Armenia shelled from Kazakh district. Many civilians were killed and injured
17 January 1994	
1450	An offensive launched along the border of the Armenian Vardenis district. Casualties reported
18 January 1994	
2125-2200	Sevakavan village of the Ararat district of Armenia shelled from the Azeri village of Sadarak in Nakhijevan. One civilian injured
21 January 1994	
1440-1630	Karmir-Taush road in Armenia shelled. One casualty reported

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UNITED
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3 February 1994

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LETTER DATED 3 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by His Excellency Mr. Hassan A. Hassanov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic, issued on 3 February 1994 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement Issued on 3 February 1994 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic

I noted with satisfaction that the statement by the current Chairman of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, Mr. Beniamino Andreatta, in connection with the intensive military operations in the area of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict.

In this regard, I consider it appropriate to state that the Azerbaijani Republic, from the very beginning, initiated efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the conflict between the two States and still remains committed to that principle.

Nevertheless, I consider it necessary to draw the attention of the world community to the fact that the latest initiative by the Russian mediators was undermined by the Republic of Armenia, which refused to sign the cease-fire agreement with Azerbaijan, having put forward a precondition - the granting of international legal status to the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic, and is continuing its armed aggression against Azerbaijan.

Such illegal actions by the Republic of Armenia are preventing a speedy resumption of the peaceful negotiation process within the framework of CSCE and merit an appropriate assessment and reaction on the part of the current CSCE Chairman.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/114
3 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic regarding further escalation of aggression by the Republic of Armenia against Azerbaijan and mediation efforts being conducted by the Russian Federation in this respect (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

94-06264 (E) 040294 040294 060294

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Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement issued on 3 February 1994 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic

In connection with recent developments in the situation created by the new escalation of aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic, the related mediation efforts of the Russian Federation to promote a negotiated settlement of the conflict between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic and the visit to Azerbaijan of the Special Envoy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Mr. V. N. Kazimirov, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic is authorized to make the following statement.

As is well known, the Azerbaijani side has consistently advocated and continues to advocate a comprehensive settlement of the conflict between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic by political means and, as a first step, the signing of a cease-fire agreement.

The Azerbaijani Republic has been and remains committed to the view that a cease-fire agreement must be signed with those who are in point of fact conducting combat operations in the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic, namely, the Republic of Armenia.

Consequently, the proposal by the mediator of the Russian Federation for the conclusion of an agreement on the cessation of military action has been noted by the leaders of Azerbaijan with considerable understanding and keen interest.

However, it must, unfortunately, be noted that, in spite of the efforts of the Russian Federation mediator, propaganda has once again prevailed over realism, and that this has caused the refusal by the leaders of the Republic of Armenia to conclude a truce with the Azerbaijani Republic and put an end to the bloodshed. This refusal has been coupled with the condition that the Nagorny-Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic should be accorded international legal status, which would be at variance with international law.

One can only conclude from this that the real objective of the leaders of the Republic of Armenia is to carry out military aggression against the Azerbaijani Republic and to continue their occupation of Azerbaijani territory.

We call upon the international community and international organizations vigorously to condemn the annexationist policy of the Republic of Armenia, the pursuit of which dooms the peoples of the region to further loss of life and renewed suffering.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/115
3 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the decision taken in resolution 886 (1993) of 18 November 1993 to continue UNOSOM II up to 31 May 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 6 January 1994 (S/1994/12),

Stressing the importance the Council attaches to the Somali parties fulfilling in good faith all obligations and agreements to which they commit themselves, and affirming once again that the General Agreement signed in Addis Ababa on 8 January 1993 and the Addis Ababa Agreement of the First Session of the Conference on National Reconciliation in Somalia signed on 27 March 1993 ("the Addis Ababa Agreements") constitute the basis for the resolution of the problems in Somalia,

Bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and recognizing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for setting up viable national political institutions and for reconstructing their country,

Expressing serious concern at reports that Somali factions are re-arming and that a troop build-up is taking place in some regions of Somalia,

Condemning the continued incidents in Somalia of fighting and banditry and in particular condemning violence and armed attacks against persons engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping efforts,

Emphasizing the crucial importance of disarmament by all parties in achieving lasting peace and stability in Somalia,

Paying tribute to the peace-keepers and humanitarian personnel of several countries killed or injured while serving in Somalia and, in this context,

re-emphasizing the importance the Council attaches to the safety and security of United Nations and other personnel engaged in humanitarian relief and peace-keeping throughout Somalia,

Affirming the importance of establishing, by the Somali people, of representative district and regional councils and of a transitional national council, as well as the importance of a re-established police force and a judicial system for the restoration of public order throughout Somalia,

Welcoming the efforts made at the Fourth Humanitarian Conference at Addis Ababa and reaffirming the commitment of the international community to assist the Somali people to attain political reconciliation and reconstruction,

Welcoming also political contacts and consultations between representatives of various parties in Somalia with a view to finding solutions to outstanding matters and disputes among them and promoting the process of political reconciliation,

Commending and supporting the ongoing diplomatic efforts being made by international and regional organizations and Member States, in particular those in the region, to assist United Nations efforts to persuade Somali parties to reach a political settlement,

Reaffirming the objective that UNOSOM II complete its mission by March 1995,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security and having regard to the exceptional circumstances, including in particular absence of a government in Somalia, and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/12);

2. Approves the Secretary-General's recommendation for the continuation of UNOSOM II, as set out in particular in paragraph 57 of his report, with a revised mandate for the following:

(a) Encouraging and assisting the Somali parties in implementing the "Addis Ababa Agreements", in particular in their cooperative efforts to achieve disarmament and to respect the cease-fire;

(b) Protecting major ports and airports and essential infrastructure and safeguarding the lines of communications vital to the provision of humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance;

(c) Continuing its efforts to provide humanitarian relief to all in need throughout the country;

(d) Assisting in the reorganization of the Somali police and judicial system;

(e) Helping with the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons;

(f) Assisting also in the ongoing political process in Somalia, which should culminate in the installation of a democratically elected government;

(g) Providing protection for the personnel, installations and equipment of the United Nations and its agencies, as well as of non-governmental organizations providing humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance;

3. Authorizes the gradual reduction of UNOSOM II to a force level of up to 22,000, and necessary support elements, such force level to be reviewed at the next renewal of the mandate;

4. Underlines, in this context, the vital importance of placing at the disposal of UNOSOM II the necessary material means and military assets required to enable it to discharge its responsibilities in an effective manner as well as effectively to defend its personnel in case of armed attack;

5. Approves also giving priority to directing international reconstruction resources to those regions where security is being re-established and to local Somali institutions which are prepared to cooperate with the international community in setting development priorities in accordance with the Declaration of the Fourth Humanitarian Conference in Addis Ababa as set forth in paragraphs 23 and 24 of the Secretary-General's report;

6. Underlines the importance that the Council attaches to demining and requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements to ensure the start of demining operations as soon as possible wherever conditions permit;

7. Calls upon all parties in Somalia to cooperate fully with UNOSOM II and respect the cease-fire arrangements and other commitments entered into by them;

8. Demands that all Somali parties refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian or peace-keeping work in Somalia;

9. Reaffirms the obligations of States to implement fully the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992);

10. Commends the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of UNOSOM II for their efforts in improving the conditions of the Somali people and in encouraging the process of political reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction;

11. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have contributed troops or provided logistical or other assistance to UNOSOM II or have offered to do so, and encourages those who are in a position to do so to contribute, on an urgent basis, troops, civilian personnel, equipment, and

financial and logistical support so as to enhance UNOSOM II's capability to carry out its mandate;

12. Expresses also its appreciation to those States which have contributed humanitarian assistance or have supported the Somali Justice Programmes and encourages further such contributions on an urgent basis;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to consider, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, establishing contacts with the Somali parties with the view to arriving at an agreed timetable for implementing the "Addis Ababa Agreements" including the objective of completing the process by March 1995;

14. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to it, as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case in good time before 31 May 1994, a report on the situation in Somalia and the implementation of this resolution;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/116
3 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF CANADA, FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND VENEZUELA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Four Friends of the Secretary-General for Haiti have the honour to request that the attached statement be circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Louise FRECHETTE
Permanent Representative of
Canada to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
Permanent Representative of the
United States of America to the
United Nations

(Signed) Carlos A. BIVERO
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
Venezuela to the United Nations

Annex

Statement dated 2 February 1994 by the Friends of the Secretary-General for Haiti

The Friends of the Secretary-General for Haiti have agreed on the need for new comprehensive trade sanctions aimed at the military authorities in Haiti and their supporters. The Friends will begin necessary consultations in the coming days with the intention of bringing the issue to the Security Council in the course of next week.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/69
S/1994/117
4 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 3 February 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a resolution of the Supreme Council (Parliament) of Ukraine adopted on 3 February 1994, entitled "On the implementation by the President of Ukraine and the Government of Ukraine of the recommendations contained in paragraph 11 of the resolution of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, 'On the ratification of the Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Reduction and Elimination of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed in Moscow on 31 July 1991 and the Protocol to it signed in Lisbon on behalf of Ukraine on 23 May 1992'" (see annex).

I would be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Volodymyr D. KHANDOGY
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
Permanent Mission of Ukraine
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Resolution of the Supreme Council of Ukraine
of 3 February 1994

The Supreme Council of Ukraine:

Considering the concrete measures carried out by the President and Government of Ukraine from November 1993 through January 1994 in implementation of the provisions of the Resolution of the Supreme Council of 18 November 1993;

Proceeding on the basis of the results of the meeting between the Presidents of Ukraine, the United States of America and the Russian Federation in Moscow on 14 January 1994, and the Trilateral Declaration and the Annex thereto signed by them;

Bearing in mind the fact Ukraine received assurances on the part of the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation concerning their readiness to provide Ukraine with guarantees for its national security after the entry into force of the Treaty on the Reduction and Elimination of Strategic Offensive Arms (START-1) and the accession by Ukraine to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a non-nuclear-weapon State, and also bearing in mind the obligations on the part of the United States of America, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with regard to Ukraine to respect its independence, sovereignty and existing frontiers; refrain from the threat or use of force against its territorial integrity or political independence; refrain from imposing economic pressure; and comply with their obligation not to use any weapons against Ukraine;

Considering the assurances by the Presidents of Ukraine, the United States of America and the Russian Federation that relations between them will be based on respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, as well as the confirmation of their readiness to provide assistance in establishing an effective market economy in Ukraine;

Recognizing that the United States of America assured Ukraine about the provision of technical and financial assistance for the effective and safe dismantling of nuclear weapons and the storage of fissionable materials and about promoting the speedy implementation of existing agreements on such assistance;

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Protocol on the procedure for monitoring the destruction of the nuclear stockpiles transferred from the territory of Ukraine to industrial enterprises of the Russian Federation, the representatives of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine will monitor the dismantling and destruction of strategic nuclear warheads in the territory of the Russian Federation, which will exclude re-use of component parts of those warheads for their original purpose;

Bearing in mind also the obligations of the Russian Federation to ensure the technical servicing and safety of the nuclear warheads;

Assuming that Ukraine will receive fair compensation for the value of the highly enriched uranium and other components of all the nuclear weapons which it owns;

Taking into consideration the agreement on providing Ukraine with fair and timely compensation for the value of the highly-enriched uranium on the part of the Russian Federation and the United States of America as the nuclear warheads are transferred from Ukraine to the Russian Federation for dismantling, and considering that the measures relating to the transfer and the provision of compensation to Ukraine will be carried out simultaneously;

Assuming that the United States of America, the Russian Federation and Ukraine will strictly observe the agreements laid down in the Trilateral Declaration of the Presidents and the Annex thereto, and existing agreements between them as well as those which are still to be concluded on the nuclear weapons deployed in the territory of Ukraine;

Considering that the foregoing provides the possibility for observing the conditions and reservations which set forth in the Resolution of 18 November 1993;

Resolves:

1. Considering the concrete measures taken by the President and Government of Ukraine concerning the implementation of the provisions of the Resolution of the Supreme Council of 18 November 1993 and the reciprocal steps by the United States of America and the Russian Federation to remove the reservation concerning article V of the Protocol to the Treaty on the Reduction and Elimination of Strategic Offensive Arms (START-1) signed in Lisbon on 23 May 1992,

2. To instruct the Government of Ukraine to exchange the instruments of ratification for the Treaty on the Reduction and Elimination of Strategic Offensive Arms and step-up efforts to conclude specific international agreements based on the reservations set forth in the Resolution of the Supreme Council of Ukraine on ratification of the Treaty on the Reduction and Elimination of Strategic Offensive Arms.

President of the Supreme Council
of Ukraine

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/70
S/1994/118
4 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 3 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the letter of the President of the Republic of Moldova, H.E. Mr. Mircea Snegur, on the situation in the eastern districts of the Republic of Moldova.

I should be grateful if you would have the attached letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Maintenance of international security", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tudor PANTIRU
Permanent Representative

94-06468 (E) 040294 060294

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Annex

Letter dated 2 February 1994 from the President of the Republic of Moldova to the Secretary-General

The socio-political situation in the eastern regions of the Republic of Moldova has become considerably aggravated in recent times.

Despite the sustained efforts made by the authorities of the Republic of Moldova to find a peaceful means of settling the conflict in the eastern regions of the country, the illegal authorities of the self-proclaimed "Transdniester Moldovan Republic" constantly frustrate the achievement of a permanent solution to the conflict.

Thus, we are witnessing a violation of the Russian-Moldovan agreement of 21 July 1992 and an intense militarization of the security zone, created under the provisions of this agreement. New paramilitary units are being formed; a large quantity of arms and ammunition are being produced and stockpiled; and the fortifications at the Dubasari hydro-electric power station and all the bridges across the Dniester river at Ribnita and Dubasari are being maintained.

The Tiraspol leaders continue to promote, through all means, their secessionist policy. The circulation of the national currency of the Republic of Moldova has been banned on the whole territory of the left bank of the Dniester. The illegal referendum aimed at giving a legitimate appearance of transferring some localities on the left bank under Tiraspol jurisdiction is imposed by means of force and threat on the local population.

The illegal Transdniester authorities are continuously infringing human rights by introducing the restriction of movement and committing acts of violence, intimidation and blackmail against those who do not accept the secessionist policy. The creation of the polling districts for the elections of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova to be held on 27 February 1994 has been prohibited.

There is beyond possibility that these illegal authorities may organize various kinds of provocation, including military ones, which could result in new bloodshed, especially under the state of emergency introduced recently by the so-called "authorities" of the self-proclaimed "Transdniester Moldovan Republic".

The Government of the Republic of Moldova qualifies all these irresponsible acts as illegal and destabilizing, whose main purpose is not to allow the population on the left bank of the Dniester river to participate in the first multiparty elections in Moldovan history, and to prevent the exercise of the constitutional right of each and every citizen to elect and to be elected.

Appealing to your high authority on the international arena, I would like to ask you to use all the means of influence you have in order to contribute to the creation of the normal conditions for the holding of the parliamentary

elections in the eastern districts on the Republic of Moldova. That could be a step forward on the way towards a solution of the conflict in the region.

(Signed) Mircea SNEGUR
President of the Republic of Moldova

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/119
4 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 3 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you of the latest in the continuing series of Iraqi claims alleging that Kuwait belongs to Iraq. These claims are still being made on any occasion by senior Iraqi officials, in clear defiance of the core of the Security Council resolutions relating to the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait. Such allegations demonstrate Iraq's lack of interest in complying with the said resolutions, and particularly with paragraph 2 of the cease-fire resolution, No. 687 (1991), which was unconditionally accepted by Iraq and stipulates that Iraq respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait.

A statement by the Iraqi Army Chief of Staff, General Fatih al-Rawi, published in the 22 January 1994 edition of the Iraqi newspaper Al-Jumhuriyah, refers to Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait as follows:

> "Everyone knows that colonialism split the Arab world so that it could be conquered more easily. Iraq's annexation of Kuwait meant a restoration of part of the country which had been severed from it by the colonials. It is a correction of the division and dismemberment bequeathed by colonialism. It is a legitimate natural duty. I remember how we studied that in our elementary history books. When I joined the Republican Guard, I despised Hamid, the commander of the division, when he failed to carry out the orders of Abd al-Karim Kassem to win back Kuwait, the stolen part of Iraq. When we were given the opportunity, we hastened to win Kuwait back."

Iraq's persistence in challenging Kuwait's sovereignty and independence, continued pursuit of overtly aggressive policies through its repeated spurious claims and lies alleging that Kuwait belongs to Iraq and rejection of any measure which could be interpreted as implying respect for and compliance with Security Council resolution 833 (1993) confirm that the main reason for the Iraqi invasion remains intact and that the core and essence of the Security Council resolutions remain unrespected and unfulfilled.

Accordingly, we believe that the Council - which has on many occasions in the past voiced its disapproval, rejection and condemnation of such claims and issued Presidential statements to that effect, deeming them a threat to security and stability in the region - is urged to be firm and decisive now more than ever. Previous measures have clearly not deterred Iraq or caused it to abandon its claims to Kuwait. The Council should therefore take appropriate measures to force Iraq to desist from such allegations. At the same time, it should not be misled by Iraq's declarations of cooperation: these are designed simply to make an impression and they are selective as regards the implementation of only some obligations deriving from the invasion; they represent an attempt to win the Security Council's agreement to lift or to soften the sanctions against Iraq while the principal motive and reasons for the invasion remain unresolved.

The Security Council is urged to maintain its firm stand against these unlawful practices on the part of the Iraqi regime, officials and media.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

الجمهورية

تصدر عن دار الجماهير للصحافة والطباعة والنشر - جمهورية العراق

جريدة

رئيس التحرير

سعد البزاز يومية سياسية

- اجابنا رئيس اركان الجيش العراقي قائلا -

من المعروف ان الاستعمار مزق الوطن العربي ليسهل له نهبه بسهولة وما حصل من غزو العراق للكويت هو عبارة عن استعادة جزء من الوطن كان الاستعمار قد اقتطعه في الماضي .. وهو تصحيح لهذا الخلل والخلط الذي خلفه الاستعمار وهو واجب قومي مشروع .. انكم انما كنا نعرض ذلك في كتب التاريخ بالامس البعيد وعندما التحقت بالحرس الجمهوري .. كنت انظر بالمنظار الى الساحة الشرقية (جنوب) عندما قام بعثة امير عبدالكريم قاسم باستعادة الكويت الجزء السليب من العراق .. وعندما جاءت الفرصة لنا .. عرضنا الى استعادة الكويت ان القضية الاساسية تتمثل في هدف وطني هو تحرير فلسطين .. لو بقيت الكويت لمينا .. كما سنستطيع ان نحرر فلسطين .. لان العراق مع الكويت لديه امتداداتي يوازي فلسطين واجتياحنا لها يعلم .. خيوط المؤامرة ومعم نفسه من تاسيم النفط العراقي فالعراق لم يحصل على استقلاله الحقيقي الا بعد التاميم .. فقد كانت الشركات الاحتكارية تتحكم حتى في خططه الفعلية او ميزانيته السنوية ولكن عند اعلاننا قرار التاميم بدات مرحلة جديدة في حياة العراق .. مرحلة البناء والتقدم .. لان الثروة اصبحت بيد اهلها - واحس الكبير الصهيوني بان العراق اصبح يهدد كيانه .. رغم ان العراق كان ومازال الخطر الاكبر على الصهيونية منذ زمن نبوخذ نصر .. الم يقل اليهود (ملكو عجلة تكور الا من ارض بابل) . وهنا يدير عمر حولهم المستمر من تعاظم القوة في العراق .

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/120
4 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Malaysia would like to emphasize the importance of developing a practice or mechanism that would allow direct and close consultations between the Security Council and the countries contributing troops to the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II).

My Government strongly believes that such consultations are necessary before decisions are taken by the Security Council, particularly with regard to changes in mandates. Through such a process, my Government hopes that the views of troop-contributing countries would be taken into account by the Security Council, without adversely affecting the prompt and effective action of the Security Council or its right to decide.

It is the view of my Government that such consultations would provide an avenue for meaningful and constructive discussions between troop-contributing countries and members of the Security Council.

Given the increasing number and scope of peace-keeping operations, my Government considers that such consultations should not be confined to only UNOSOM II, but also should extend to other peace-keeping operations, as and when necessary.

I would appreciate it if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. THANARAJASINGAM
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

94-06513 (E) 040294

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/121
4 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

With regard to the command of UNPROFOR, I have been informed that General Jean Cot will return to the service of his Government. It is my intention to appoint General Bertrand de Sauville de La Presle of France as Force Commander of UNPROFOR in succession to General Cot. This appointment shall become effective in mid-March.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

94-06593 (E) 040294

040294

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/122
4 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform that your letter dated 2 February 1994 (S/1994/121) concerning your proposal to appoint General Bertrand de Sauville de La Presle of France as Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Roble OLHAYE
President of the Security Council

94-06599 (E) 040294

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/123
4 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated today, from my Prime Minister to Your Excellency.

May I request your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 4 February 1994 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

The citizens of the designated "safe area" of Sarajevo have once again suffered an unprovoked massacre. Serbian gunners shelled the Dobrinja neighbourhood of the city, killing nine and wounding twenty-six people, who were waiting in line for humanitarian aid packages. Among the dead and wounded, three and four were children, respectively.

The failure of the international community to take forceful action to halt the aggression against the United Nations Member State of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina while simultaneously denying our inherent right to self-defence, has only encouraged terrorists and war criminals to commit these latest atrocities with impunity and without fear of retribution. This has been the obvious pattern for twenty-two months.

This protest is not intended to spawn one more statement aggrandizing the international community's "commitment" not to "tolerate the strangulation of Sarajevo". The people of Bosnia and Herzegovina need concrete help and protection. We expect the Council to take concrete action, which will finally reaffirm universal moral principles and apply international law, which have thus far been degraded to the lowest level in the recent history of mankind.

The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina demands again that the Security Council, in accordance with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations and NATO, immediately protect the civilian populations of Sarajevo and all other "safe areas" in our country.

(Signed) Dr. Haris SILAJDZIC
Prime Minister

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/124
6 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated today, from my Prime Minister to Your Excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Ambassador and
Deputy Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 5 February 1994 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

In the morning hours of today (EST), Serbian gunners in the hills surrounding Sarajevo shelled a crowded market on Marshal Tito Street killing and wounding, at most recent estimates, 66 and 197 civilians respectively. It is feared that these figures are not final. These aggressors besieging Sarajevo for 22 months now, have shown that there are no limits to their barbarity. By idly watching the slaughter of our civilians and simultaneously denying our inherent right to self-defence, the international community has shown that its threshold for these barbarities have no limits. Today's Serbian attack is unmitigated terrorism against innocent civilians absolutely calling for the appropriate and only response.

The Security Council, under resolution 836 (1993), has the mandate to "deter attacks against the safe areas" (paragraph 5), and that this may be achieved by using "all necessary measures, through the use of air power" (paragraph 10). The international community has pledged to relieve the strangulation of Sarajevo.

The Security Council has already adopted the mandate and has given the authority required for the necessary response to today's atrocity. We request that the Security Council convene an emergency session to determine why the existing mandate has not been utilized to confront those who have attacked the United Nations designated "safe area" of Sarajevo and have committed this terrorist act. Previous failures to carry out this mandate have added to the attitude of impunity and invincibility of those committing these acts. This continuing inaction has directly contributed to today's massacre, and a failure to respond to today's terrorist acts will embolden and further encourage a repeat of today's tragedy.

Dr. Haris SILAJDZIC
Prime Minister